



BULGARIA AND SERVIA MOBILIZE

Peace, Too, Assembles Her
Land and Sea Forces to
Join Balkan Powers
Against Turkey.

BERLIN IS PESSIMISTIC

For Denies Having Received
Ultimatum, but According to
Athens Advices Has Called
Up 100,000 Men from
Second Reserve.

Belgrade, Sept. 30.—General mobilization of the Serbian army has been ordered, and it is expected will be well under way within twenty-four hours. The publication of news of military movements is forbidden.

According to newspaper reports the Serbian Minister to Turkey, Dr. Nenadovich, has left Constantinople for Belgrade.

Belgrade is seething with excitement. The streets are full of uniformed reservists, and the railway stations are crowded with men on their way to join the colors. The mobilization of the Bulgarian army simultaneously with that of Serbia has added enthusiasm to the occasion.

Sofia, Sept. 30.—The mobilization of the Bulgarian army was proclaimed by the government to-day.

The action was taken in consequence of alarming news received here as to the concentration of considerable forces of Turkish troops in the neighborhood of Adrianople and along the Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarian Cabinet desires to be prepared for any eventuality that may arise.

Athens, Sept. 30.—The Greek government, in agreement with other Balkan states to-night, ordered the mobilization of her forces by sea and by land.

The reason given for this step is apprehension on the part of the Balkan states that the mobilization of the Turkish army and the disquieting internal condition of Turkey might induce the Porte to seek a way out of the difficulties in war.

London, Sept. 30.—A Constantinople dispatch says that all Greek vessels have received orders to leave Turkish waters.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—The German Foreign Office is prepared for the worst in the Balkans since the issue of the mobilization orders in Serbia and Bulgaria. The possibility is taken into consideration, however, that the orders have been issued really as a diplomatic measure to bring pressure to bear on the Porte.

The exact aims of Serbia and Bulgaria in mobilizing are their own secret, and it is thought war may possibly break out without a formal declaration. The great powers, however, none of whom desire war, will continue their endeavors to prevent it until the last moment.

Vienna, Sept. 30.—At the sitting of the Austrian delegation to-day Count von Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, when asked whether it was true that mobilization orders had been issued at Belgrade and Sofia replied: "Up to the present we have only heard from Sofia that an order for general mobilization was issued this afternoon. No information of a similar kind has yet reached us from Belgrade or Athens, although the situation at these places cannot be described as less serious."

"I would point out," continued the Foreign Minister, "that between the order of mobilization and the beginning of hostilities there are the weighty efforts of the great powers, which are being directed toward allaying the dangers arising from such situations. The

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FIRST ELOPEMENT FAILS; SECOND IS SUCCESSFUL

Daughter of Hungarian Count
Scales Wall and Takes to
Forest to Get Married.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 30.—After an unsuccessful attempt at elopement, suffering what practically was imprisonment, making a dramatic escape and dodging an angry father for a month, the Countess Elizabeth Maria Serenyi, daughter of Count B. Serenyi von Kis-Serenyi, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, succeeded yesterday in marrying the man she loved, and late last night the happy couple received word of the parental forgiveness and started for Budapest.

The countess, who is now twenty-five years old, fell in love several years ago with Alfred Bader, son of an ex-Austrian Consul General in Egypt, who was three years her senior and very wealthy. Count Serenyi, however, found what he deemed to be a serious objection to Herr Bader and forbade the marriage, and when the daughter insisted and tried to elope he placed her in an institution in Hungary and kept her under a strict watch, but by the connivance of some servants the girl and Bader kept up secret correspondence. The countess escaped in August by climbing a high wall and taking to the forest. She went first to Munich, where she met Bader, and then came to London, where they were constantly in fear of pursuit by the girl's father.

They shifted almost daily from one small hotel to another, and yesterday, with A. V. Hutt and J. McGowan, two friends, as witnesses, they were quietly married by Registrar Turner at Earl's Court. After the ceremony they telegraphed to Budapest, and last night, receiving the desired forgiveness, started for Hungary.

CONFESSES TO 'LYNCHERS'

Mock Hanging of Negro Thief
Makes Him Admit Guilt.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 30.—A mock lynching, managed near here by Sheriff Andrew F. Stahl, of Kenosha County, was productive of a confession from Wiley Davis, a negro, accused of grand larceny. The man confessed to stealing a \$50 gun after the rope had been put around his neck by the "lynchers."

The "mob" was organized yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Stahl in a realistic manner. The negro was overpowered and apparently was about to be hanged when he confessed.

Sheriff Stahl followed the negro thirty miles before he caught him. The negro maintained he was innocent. The Sheriff then directed one of his deputies to get several farmers together and have them stop at a farmhouse between Salem and Kenosha. When the Sheriff reached the place with his prisoner the "mob" stopped the automobile and took out the protesting negro.

When one of the farmers ran to the barn and brought out a rope, which was thrown in a noose about Davis's neck, Davis declared he was ready to confess. Stahl and his deputies waved back the "mob," and the negro led the Sheriff to a swamp and dug the gun out from under the leaves, where he had buried it.

"AUNT DELIA" IS 88

President Sends Gift to Relative
on Her Birthday.

Millbury, Mass., Sept. 30.—Miss Della C. Torrey, known as President Taft's "Aunt Delia," observed her birthday to-day. She is eighty-eight years old. Friends called at the Torrey mansion, on Elm street, and Miss Torrey received many remembrances, including one from "Will." Only a little while ago Aunt Delia entertained the President on his birthday.

CHEMICAL PLANT BURNS

Fire at Long Island City Wipes
Out Two Blocks.

A four-alarm fire in the Nichols Chemical Company, in Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, kept the firemen from Long Island City, Astoria and Brooklyn busy last night for more than two hours. There were a dozen steamers in the streets, and the fireboats Boody and Strong were hooked up in Newtown Creek, between which and the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad the works were situated.

The blaze started in the blue vitriol works, a five story brick building, which was demolished. Firemen had to work in relays to escape the effects of the deadly fumes. The railroad was tied up, and all traffic was at a standstill. The works covered about two city blocks. The loss was variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. More than five hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

CHEAP BEEF NOT LIKELY

Secretary Wilson Suggests Mutton as a Substitute.

Washington, Sept. 30.—"I see no hope of beef getting much cheaper," said Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture to-day. Fresh from a vacation in the West, Mr. Wilson declared there was a much greater scarcity of cattle than he had realized. "The breeding grounds of stock cattle," said Mr. Wilson, "heretofore sent to the cornfield to be finished by fattening on corn, cannot furnish much more of that class of cattle. Homesteaders have compelled the ranchmen to dispose of their cattle stock. There is a supply of meat that people should become accustomed to eating—mutton. Mutton on the hoof is less than half the price of beef."

Harvard or Oxford—the latest gold or shell eyeglasses, at Spencer's, 7 Maiden L. St., N.Y.

MURPHY, MASTER, STILL IN DOUBT

Absolute Dictator at Syracuse,
but Finds the Governorship
Problem Hard to De-
cide with Safety.

BETTING NOW AGAINST DIX

While Big Leaders Discuss How
to Turn Down a Loyal Party
Man Lesser Lights Talk
of Various Other
Candidates.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Syracuse, Sept. 30.—Charles F. Murphy, the boss of this "unbossed" convention, is trying to decide to-night whether he can afford to turn down for renomination a man who has been loyal to "the organization" because he has been loyal to the organization.

Governor Dix's demand for a second term presents to Murphy exactly the problem which the ambition of William F. Sheehan to be United States Senator presented two years ago. Murphy fought with the insurgent legislators for three months then to sustain the "organization." He fought because he could not nominate Sheehan against their opposition, and he compromised on Senator O'Gorman because both sides in the warfare were exhausted.

Murphy will not have to compromise this time. He is absolute master of this convention, even to the extent of nominating Dix against the wishes and judgment of almost every upstate Democrat of any prominence. If he turns down the Governor it will be a distinct case of "cold feet"—a case of a boss afraid to go before the people on the record of his faithful servant's service to him.

The betting to-night is 5 to 1 against the renomination of Dix. Murphy is saying nothing, but is holding conferences with some of his faithful Tammany men and upstate allies—Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo; McCabe, of Albany; Kelly, of Syracuse, and Farley, of Binghamton. They are trying to figure out whether it would be more dangerous to take a chance of defeat with Dix, and so lose the fat pickings of state plunder, or to strike a smashing blow at "party loyalty" and all the tradition of boss support of loyal machine servants by turning down Dix and nominating some new Murphy puppet. It is a hard problem for these psychologists, and they are not making much headway in solving it.

Hunting Another Man.

While the leaders are hard at work in Room 216, the lesser bosses and the delegates and their hangers-on fill hotel lobbies and barrooms and talk about a successor to Dix. The only Dix men in sight are a solid group of his appointees and a few Democrats who have been officeholders under him, or close personal friends. Everybody else is discussing some other Democrat for the nomination.

Two men lead the field now—Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, and William Sulzer, of New York. By to-morrow morning it may be somebody whose name has not been mentioned so far. Booms don't last long in the superheated atmosphere of the cafes.

The Dowling boom, which Senator O'Gorman fathered so blithely, seems almost spent now, and it is still young. Perhaps the reason is that nobody here takes much stock in the intention, or ability, of O'Gorman to make a real fight against Murphy.

The opposition to Murphy—reckoned in delegates, not statements—won't be more than one-eighth of the convention. O'Gorman is reckoned important as the representative of the spirit of Wilsonism. As such he has been busy most of the day in drafting planks for the Tammany platform, a nice, harmless occupation, which has kept him quiet and out of places where he might conceivably do some real harm to the boss.

Exactly what the boss thinks of the spirit of Wilsonism is shown by the fact that Alton B. Parker is slated for permanent chairman of the convention. Parker was opposed for temporary chairman of the Baltimore convention by William J. Bryan, a Wilsonite. His selection now is regarded, and intended, as a double slap to Bryan and Wilson. All the Tammanyites figure it as Murphy's gentle way of paying off Wilson for snubbing the boss at the State Fair here a short time ago.

Big Boss Plays Golf.

To show how absolutely "unbossed" this convention is the big boss took an automobile out to the Country Club this afternoon and played golf until dinner time. Golf is a gentle recreation, slightly stimulating to heavy faculties overburdened with weighty political reflection. So, maybe, the golf game helped in the solution of Murphy's problem. But there was no sign of it when he returned. Instead, he plunged into further conferences with his little group of faithful followers, of whom McCooey, of Brooklyn, and Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo, controlling the most votes, are chiefs.

Prior to that time Murphy had seen Senator O'Gorman, ex-Mayor McCooey, of this city; John B. Stanchfield, of this city; and others.

Continued on third page, second column.

25 HOURS TO FRENCH LICK SPRINGS.

"St. Louis Limited" via Baltimore & Ohio. Leave N. Y. daily 10 a. m., arrive Springs 11:30 p. m. Through Sleepers to Mitchell, Ind. Parlor Cars beyond. Double daily service returning. Ticket Offices, 373 and 1190 B'way, 7 Cortlandt st. & 4 Court st., Bklyn.—Adv.



MURPHY—I'm going to drop you, Governor. There are others just as good.

LAWRENCE WORKERS IN BLOODY PROTEST STRIKE

Demonstration of Twenty-four
Hours Brings Battles with
the Police.

WOMEN ARE SET UPON

Pickets, with Revolvers, Knives
and Sledge Hammers, Try
to Stop Operatives from
Going to Work.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 30.—A "demonstration" strike against the imprisonment of labor leaders, the first of its kind in this country, took place here to-day. After hand-to-hand clashes between rioters and police, from the opening of the textile mill gates in the morning until the closing at night, the "demonstration" was declared off by the Industrial Workers of the World. Several thousand workers also went out in Quincy, Barre, Haverhill and Lynn.

The strike was called for twenty-four hours, beginning this morning. In protest against the imprisonment of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, whose trial in connection with the death of Anna Lopizzo opened in Salem to-day. Seven thousand of the twenty-five thousand operatives in the cotton and woolen mills here obeyed the call, forcing out five thousand others, either through intimidation or lack of work because of closing down of departments. Then, at a mass meeting late this afternoon, the workers were told to go back to work to-morrow morning, ready to come out again at the call of the Industrial Workers, if the leaders are not satisfied with the progress of the trial at Salem.

Heads Cracked by Police.

The worst of the rioting occurred at the opening of the mill gates this morning. Pickets, armed with revolvers, knives, sledge hammers, iron bolts and other weapons, attempted to stop operatives from going into the mills. When the police tried to maintain order, the pickets struggled with them desperately. Swinging their clubs, the bluecoats drove back the rioters. A score of arrests were made. Many of the prisoners had cracked heads, while others escaped through the crowds to their homes with bleeding heads and bruised faces. Men, women and children on their way to work were held up and assaulted by strikers or sympathizers.

But one hospital case was reported, that of an operative who was thrown headlong from a streetcar and knocked unconscious. He was later discharged. No policeman was wounded and no shots were fired.

The decision of the leaders of the Industrial Workers to call off the strike was made public at a mass meeting attended by five thousand persons in a vacant lot this afternoon. Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the organizers, told the gathering that the strike

Continued on second page, fourth column.

MAILLARD'S BREAKFAST COCOA. Begin the day right by drinking it. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 123 Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

AUTO VICTIM HAS LOCKJAW

Dirt Ground Into Wound Carried Germ, Doctor Says.

Mrs. Louisa S. Clement, who was injured to the automobile accident at New Rochelle in September, in which Dr. John L. Hughes, Health Officer of Mount Vernon, was killed, is said to be dying from lockjaw at the New York Hospital. Dr. Charles M. Quinn, of Mount Vernon, said last night that Mrs. Clement developed symptoms of lockjaw on Saturday, and Dr. Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, administered tetanus antitoxin.

It is understood that for the last forty-eight hours Mrs. Clement has been fed through a tube. No one at the hospital would say anything regarding the case, but it is understood that several eminent surgeons have been called in to attend her.

Dr. Quinn explained that Mrs. Clement's condition was probably due to a tetanus germ which must have entered her system from the dirt which was ground into her wound. She is the daughter of the late Nicholas Sans Souci, of North Adams, Mass. She was married to Willis D. Clement, but the couple were divorced.

ELOPES IN SCANTY GARB

Young Baroness Charges Relatives with Serious Offence.

Brussels, Sept. 30.—The young Baroness Charlotte Van Coochorn, a wealthy Dutch noblewoman, who eloped with her chauffeur a few weeks ago and who was subsequently seized and incarcerated in an asylum for the insane, has made her escape.

A fortnight after the elopement and before a marriage ceremony had been performed they were discovered at a hotel in Ostend by detectives, who forcibly carried off the baroness in an automobile and delivered her to her relatives. The latter declared she was insane and placed her in the asylum.

The baroness, who escaped to-day with little clothing, was met by her lover in an automobile. Thus far he has evaded the Belgian police. The baroness charges that her relatives are anxious to get possession of her property and for that reason asserted she was insane and kept her in durance.

HONEYMOON AUTO EXPLODES

New Yorker and His Bride Escape Death on Wedding Trip.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Lenox, Mass., Sept. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton F. Steindler, of No. 8 West 38th street, New York, who have been motoring in the Berkshires on their wedding trip, and have been at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, for some time, believe they were fortunate that they were not killed this morning.

The motor had been working badly and Mr. Steindler gave his chauffeur, Frank Nelson, orders to try out the car before he started for his morning ride. While Nelson was going down a steep hill near Stockbridge, Bowler discovered the automobile was on fire. He had barely stopped the motor and leaped out when the gasoline tank exploded, tearing the car to pieces.

The wreckage took fire and the automobile, which cost \$5,000, was burned. Mr. Steindler imported the car for his wedding trip.

Dewey's Old Burgundy and Claret. With meals, strengthen Brain and Body. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 123 Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

CROSSES SEA TO OFFSET COERCION OF WITNESSES

De Ford on Way to England to
Bring Thomas Coupe Back or
Get His Deposition.

INTIMIDATION INCREASES

Whitman Has Had to Take
Giovanni Stanish Out of Town
to Protect His Life—
Aid from Burns.

Persistent intimidation and attempts to "buy" state witnesses—which are attributed in some quarters to police influences, and which have become more and more evident as the time for the trial of Lieutenant Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal draws near—have led District Attorney Whitman to take speedy and decisive action in the case of Thomas Coupe, the former night clerk of the Elks Club, and an eyewitness of the shooting of Rosenthal, who left this country for Europe about a month ago.

Through co-operation with the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, the District Attorney has been able to keep track of Coupe ever since he landed in Liverpool on September 3. On instructions from Mr. Whitman, two Scotland Yard men boarded the Lusitania at Liverpool and found Coupe travelling as a third class passenger.

He promptly admitted that he was the man wanted in America in the Rosenthal case, but said:

"I am not going back there to be shot by policemen."

Coupe informed the Scotland Yard detectives that he had been threatened twice by two different men prior to his leaving New York, and told very pointedly that he "better make himself scarce." Coupe gave the London sleuths to understand that he would come to the Scotland Yard office and make a statement, if necessary, but that he would appeal to the British government for protection as a British subject—having been born at Preston, England—before he would risk his life by returning to this country.

De Ford Sent to London.

Information which recently reached District Attorney Whitman from Scotland Yard that Coupe had not called at the London office, but had been found in Preston, where he said his father was in business, prompted Mr. Whitman to dispatch his assistant, William A. De Ford, to London to get in touch with Coupe and induce him to return here as a witness, or if he refused to return, to take his deposition in England.

Assistant District Attorney De Ford sailed for London last Saturday. He took with him credentials from the District Attorney to Superintendent Forrest of Scotland Yard. He also carried a letter of introduction to the American

Continued on fourth page, fifth column.

THE BEST BUTTER AND EGGS direct from the farm and at lowest prices, at all stores of the Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AND HARRIMAN ON INTIMATE TERMS

Letters and Telegrams Before
Clapp Committee Strikingly
Different from Statements
in Colonel's Recent Letter.

INVITATIONS WERE MANY

Railroad Man Repeatedly and
Urgently Asked to Go to Wash-
ington When Ex-President
Was Worried Over Situ-
ation in This State.

RECEIPT FOR \$50,000 SHOWN

Given by the Late Cornelius N. Bliss
for Mr. Harriman's Contribution
to National Campaign Fund,
Made Soon After His
Visit to the Capital.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 30.—The intimacy of the relations that existed between President Roosevelt and the late E. H. Harriman before and during the campaign of 1904, when the former was a candidate for the Presidency and the latter raised \$250,000 on the eve of the November elections to carry on the fight in New York, was portrayed before the Senate committee, which resumed to-day its investigation of contributions to Presidential campaigns.

The story told in the series of letters and telegrams that passed between the White House and the offices of the railroad man is strikingly at variance with the statement of Colonel Roosevelt in his letter to Senator Clapp, chairman of the committee, early in September. In this he said:

"Mr. Harriman never even discussed with me giving anything to the national committee, and I never spoke to him about it or requested a dollar from him. He asked me to intercede with Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou to get money for him and Mr. Odell in their state campaign."

The letters disclose the fact that President Roosevelt repeatedly and urgently invited Mr. Harriman to take luncheon or dinner with him at the White House, in order that they might discuss campaign problems. The President appeared to be worried particularly about the situation in New York, where discord existed because of the opposition of the upstate leaders to Senator Depew. Mr. Harriman was summoned to Washington in October, 1904, to discuss this situation, and shortly after this visit the \$250,000 fund which has been the subject of controversy was raised.

The evidence given the committee to-day consisted of the series of letters and telegrams taken from the files of Mr. Harriman's personal correspondence now in the possession of his widow, a receipt from the late C. N. Bliss acknowledging Mr. Harriman's contribution of \$50,000 to the 1904 campaign fund and the testimony of C. C. Tegethoff, Mr. Harriman's private secretary, and Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mr. Harriman's friend and adviser.

Letters in Friendly Tone.

The correspondence submitted creates the impression that the railroad man was impressed at the White House on a much more friendly footing than "any other citizen," as was recently asserted by Colonel Roosevelt. The letters show, on the contrary, in a number of phrases characteristic of Colonel Roosevelt that his relations with the railroad president were especially intimate. He not only expressed the desire to discuss with Mr. Harriman "certain points in his letter of acceptance" and other topics, but in a particularly friendly tone observed: "My dear Mr. Harriman, we are practical men." On June 29, 1904, he wrote: "It has been a real pleasure to see you this year," and he gave further evidence of a friendship as for Mr. Harriman far beyond that entertained for the "ordinary citizen" by repeatedly asking him to come to Washington to talk over the problems that arose from time to time.

The fact that Harriman's services were sought by the Roosevelt campaign managers and not thrust on them was further corroborated by a letter from George B. Cortelyou, in which the latter said: "After a conference with the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, I write to say that it would give us great pleasure if you could see your way clear to serve on the auxiliary committee of the Republican National Committee. Please consider this communication entirely personal, as the committee is not to be publicly announced." The documentary evidence dates back to November, 1901, shortly after President Roosevelt entered the White House. The correspondence until late in 1903, however, appeared to be desultory. Most of the letters submitted to the committee were written in 1904, and these, according to the testimony of Mr. Harriman's secretary, were supplemented by telephone conversations.

Change in Tone of Letters.

After the election in 1904 the letters of President Roosevelt strike a different note. The invitations to dinner and luncheon at the White House ceased; the demand for conferences no longer existed. On November 30, 1904,